

Bolivar Bulletin.

M. R. PARRISH, Editor.

SATURDAY, Sept. 3, 1870.

Placed in no party's arbitrary way,
We follow Truth wherever it leads the way.

FOR GOVERNOR,
GENERAL JOHN C. BROWN,
"UP GILES."
CALL FOR A STATE CONVENTION.

To the Democratic and Conservative Voters of the State of Tennessee.

On the second Tuesday in November next, the important elections for Members of Congress, Governor of the State, and Members of the Legislature will be held. It is deemed of the highest importance, in order to secure the complete overthrow of the political party which has for several years ruled and almost ruined us, that there should be unity of action among the Democratic and Conservative party of the State in those elections.

The Executive Committee appointed by the State Convention held in this city on the 9th day of June, 1868, have, therefore, for the purpose of preserving harmony in our ranks and promoting unity of action in those elections, resolved to call a convention of the Democratic and Conservative party of the State to be assembled at the Capitol, in this city, on Tuesday, the 13th of September next, at 11 A. M., for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Governor, and taking such other steps as may be necessary to secure the thorough organization of the party. The several counties in the State are, therefore, requested, on or before the 1st Monday in September, to appoint delegates to that convention.

GEO. J. STUBBLEFIELD,
Chairman State Executive Committee.
NASHVILLE, Aug. 6, 1870.

COUNTY CONVENTION!

Attention Voters!!

As will be seen from a document signed by Geo. J. Stubblefield, Chairman of the Democratic and Conservative State Executive Committee, and dated Nashville, Aug. 6, 1870, a State Convention is called to meet at the Capitol on the 13th of September next, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Governor.

We urge upon the people of Hardeman, every one who is a friend to those who oppose radicals and radicalism in every particular, to consider it a bounden duty to meet in convention at the Court house, in Bolivar, on the first Monday in September, and select delegates to attend the State Convention.

Remember, the radicals claim that they are completely organized, that they are in a most happy condition to make the race for Governor, and that they will put their strongest man in the field.

Our duty is plainly before us. We must beat the plundering thieves at every point. People of Hardeman, we have done it and can do it again.

Let the watch-word of every honest man be, "Put no radical in office." The radical party has been and is a curse to the Nation and State.

Go for white men, not mongrels, State Rights and equal taxation.

You know what the radical party is. You desire its total defeat. Then come to the County Convention and see that competent gentlemen of unmistakable anti-radical views are delegated to represent Hardeman county. Come up, all of you who are willing to push the three plank platform to victory.

Our Next Governor.

General Quarles having withdrawn from the race for Governor, we now place the name of General John C. Brown at the head of our columns, and shall continue to battle against radicals and radicalism.

Congressional Convention.

In accordance with the suggestions made by the convention of Editors, held at Brownsville on the 23d inst., I hereby modify the call heretofore published by me as to designate Jackson as the place and the 20th day of September the time for holding the convention for the nomination of a candidate to represent the Eighth Congressional District in the forty-second Congress. The ratio of representation suggested by said meeting is also recommended for the adoption of the convention to wit: one delegate for every 300 votes cast for Governor at the election in August, 1869. Respectfully recommended,
M. D. L. STEWART,
State Central Ex. Com.

Memphis, Aug. 24, 1870.

According to the apportionment decided upon, the following is the number of delegates from the several Counties entitled to representation in the District Convention, which will assemble at Jackson on the 20th of September: Shelby 35, Tipton 5, Madison 11, McNairy 6, Hardeman 7, Haywood 13, Fayette 10, making a total of 87 Delegates for the District.

Political.

The 14th Amendment and the "iron clad oath" are embodied in the letter of Judge Dixon, which we publish to-day. It will be seen that any one who takes his seat in Congress will have to take the "iron clad oath" unless his disabilities have been removed. The word sympathize is not in the 14th amendment nor the "iron clad oath." The "iron clad oath" requires a man to swear that he has given no aid, countenance, counsel or encouragement to persons engaged in armed hostility to the United States Government. The people of Hardeman will not lend a warm support to any man that can take the "iron clad" if they can find a man who can get his seat in Congress without taking said oath it will be seen that from act passed by Congress 11th July 1868—2 that any one who has had his disabilities removed will not have to take the "iron clad." Hardeman wants to find the man who has been a true Southern man and has had his disabilities removed. In whom will they find him?

A CARD FROM GEN. QUARLES.

He Withdraws from the Canvass.

To the People of Tennessee.

On the 7th of June ult. I had the honor to publish a letter in the Memphis Appeal, in response to an editorial in that journal on the subject of the gubernatorial canvass; and, among other things, said: "As to my being an aspirant for the high position you mention, in one sense I am, in another I am not. If my name or my services can be made useful to the party, if greater harmony can thereby be obtained, or in any other way the interest of the party subserved, I have no right and no inclination to withhold it. But, if it is to become an element of discord, if it is to weaken our leader's weight, the power of our influence, I am not an aspirant, but a willing and an earnest follower of the chieftain, who shall bear the banner in the fight."

Harmony of action, at all times so essential to the success of political parties, should, at the present crisis in our State, be regarded as of primary importance. The brightening of the ideal indicating the lower of constitutional liberty the dawn of the "better day coming," admonishes all of us to yield personal preferences and preferment to the common good.

When the National Democratic party is battling with such manly and hopeful energy to strike off our bonds, how unnatural, how ungrateful in us to give strength to their foes, by our petty jealousies and personal rivalries!

Surely, no man, who is not lost to the higher duties of citizenship can permit such influences to bias his action, and the candidate for high public trust, who would hesitate, is unworthy the confidence of the people.

Influenced by these considerations, and believing as I now do, that the time has arrived for me to redeem the quasi pledge contained in the above extract, I promptly withdrew my name from the canvass.

A division between those who have heretofore opposed Radicalism in this State, is already too distinct. As the time approaches for the holding of county meetings it deepens and becomes more intense, and must result in disastrous consequences, unless something is done to put an end to it. I believe that my withdrawal at this particular juncture will tend some degree in that direction. I cannot consent to remain a cause of division among those who have been comrades and friends.

In the words of that ripe statesman, unselfish patriot and Christian gentleman, Wm. H. Stephens: "We all have a common interest in securing the blessings of a just, economical and paternal Government. If we unite as a band of patriots we may accomplish this result. If we divide, our overthrow is inevitable."

For the sake of harmony we can afford to yield everything but principle, and I am satisfied that the Convention to assemble on the 13th of September next will be vigilant and sternly rebuke every effort to interpolate heresies or to withhold an expression of the full Party Creed.

My position as a candidate has enabled me to be better advised as to the situation than any one of my friends can be, and they will believe me when I tell them that even though I might be able to obtain the nomination, the harmony of the Democratic party can better be subserved by my withdrawal. They will believe me, for I tell them that this step has not been taken unadvisedly, or without mature deliberation.

I regret that I have not been able to see and advise with more of them, but this was impossible, and the emergency, in my judgment, required prompt action. With profound gratitude I tender my thanks to my friends throughout the State for their cordial and generous support.

WM. A. QUARLES.

August 27, 1870.

Commenting upon the above noble letter of the noble Quarles, the Appeal expresses our sentiments when it says:

We publish this morning a letter from General William A. Quarles, withdrawing from the gubernatorial contest. The course of Gen. Quarles has not surprised us, for in publishing his letter in the Appeal three months ago, he assured us that he would withdraw his name whenever the success of the Democratic party required the sacrifice. General Quarles had many warm, enthusiastic and influential friends urging his claims, and he would have been a formidable aspirant in the Convention. But we cannot say that we regret his withdrawal, for the people of Tennessee were reluctant to make a division between two such favorite sons as General Quarles and General Brown. The necessity would indeed have been painful, and we are gratified that General Quarles has relieved the people of all embarrassment. Such generosity will not be forgotten. General Quarles is already one of Tennessee's favorite sons, and his recent course will endear him still more to the party upon whose altar he has sacrificed personal ambition. In resigning his letter in the Appeal, he carried the admiration and affections of a just and grateful people, who will yet confer upon him an honor that he may aspire to.

Now, that General Quarles has retired, we this morning unfurl the name of General John C. Brown, as the Democratic candidate for Governor. This we could not have done, unless General Brown had placed himself squarely with the Democratic party; and from the letter we published last evening on the top and bottom, inside and out, horizontally and diagonally, and nothing else but a national Democrat. The withdrawal of General Quarles makes John C. Brown the Democratic nominee for Governor. The people will concentrate on him with a singular unanimity. The meeting of the State Democratic Convention, which convenes at Nashville on the 13th of September, will have no difficulty in making a nomination, as the delegates will have no hesitancy in uniting upon the candidate whom the people have already selected. It is useless for us here to discuss the merits of General Brown, or his pre eminent fitness for Governor of Tennessee. He possesses all the talent, stern virtues and noble dignity of a patriotic citizen. He will grasp the Democratic banner, and wave it high throughout the State in behalf of Constitutional liberty. Holding nearest his heart the interest of the people, he will, as Governor of Tennessee, keep a vigilant eye on everything that promotes the prosperity of the State. When the Confederate banner was first flung to the breeze, General Brown was one of the first to rally to its support; and with the same alacrity he rushes to the defense of the Democratic

flag, tells the South she must not isolate herself from the National Democracy, her allies and coadjutors, who brave for us the fiercest fanaticism, unshrinking and unflinching.

The Democratic party of Tennessee is now united, and consolidated into an impregnable phalanx. The skies are indeed bright. We feel that there is life in the old land yet, when we witness the progress of this magnificent canvass. As it touched by some eucharistic wand, the people are springing to their feet. The Democratic banner waves from every hill-top, and far and near the wind of the bugle betokens the start that preceds the battle. All the talent of both the old parties—and there was many a heavy battle ax in each—seems to be aroused, Whigs and Democrats vying with each other in rallying the people to unite and to beat back the black billows of Radicalism, which are about to engulf the Republic. We beseech the Democracy to continue in the good work. Close up the columns, and present an undivided front to the enemy. In the name of Liberty, of freedom, of civilization, of humanity, of all that is sacred and valuable to man, let our victory in November next add renewed lustre to the crown that already adorns the Democracy of Tennessee, and which will give heart and hope to our Northern friends, and stimulate them in struggling for all for which our fathers fought, and all that is dear to our children.

Letter from Geo. Dixon.

In response to the question of "Democrat" asking if I had any disabilities that would prevent me from taking my seat if honored with an election by the people of the 8th Congressional District, I would state that I fully appreciate the importance of the question, as I think no one should offer himself as a candidate about whose eligibility to take his seat any serious question could be raised. I therefore proceed to answer "Democrat," and in doing so deem it proper to embody in my reply the various acts of Congress, and the fourteenth amendment of the Constitution. The act of July 2, 1862, usually called the "iron-clad" is in these words:

"I, A. B., do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I have never voluntarily borne arms against the United States since I have been a citizen thereof; that I have voluntarily given no aid, countenance, counsel or encouragement to persons engaged in armed hostility thereto; that I have neither solicited nor accepted, nor attempted to exercise the functions of any office whatever, under any authority, or pretended authority in hostility to the United States; that I have not yielded a voluntary support to any pretended government, authority, power or constitution, within the United States, hostile or inimical thereto, and I do further swear (or affirm) that to the best of my knowledge and ability, I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; and that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion, and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which I am about to enter, so help me God."

The act further prescribing that any person "falsely swearing" shall be guilty of perjury, and on conviction, in addition to the penalties now provided for the offense, shall be deprived of his office, and rendered incapable for ever after of holding any office or place under the United States. This oath and penalty applies to every person that has given aid, countenance, counsel or encouragement to persons engaged in armed hostility to the Government of the United States.

This oath I could not take.

In June, 1866, the following was passed as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and having been adjudged to have been passed by the required number of States was on the 20th July 1868, promulgated by the Secretary of State as the 14th amendment to the Constitution:

"No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof; but Congress may, by a vote of two thirds of each House, remove such disability."

Under this amendment, having held the office of Judge of the Common Law and Chancery Court of the city of Memphis, and having previously taken an oath as such judge to support the Constitution of the United States, I would not have been able to hold the office of Representative in Congress without having the disabilities mentioned removed by a vote of two thirds of each house of Congress. By an act of Congress of February, 1870, passed by a vote of two thirds of each house, my disabilities, with those of W. T. Avery, M. J. Wright, J. E. R. Ray, and a number of other gentlemen of West Tennessee, were removed as provided in the latter part of the Fourteenth amendment, by which we were enabled to take and hold any office, civil or military, under the United States or State of Tennessee. By the 4th section of the law, in relation to the taking the oath of office, as prescribed by Congress, passed July 11, 1868-9, Brightly's digest, it is enacted:

"Whenever any person who has participated in the late rebellion, and from whom all legal disabilities have been removed by act of Congress by a vote of two thirds of each house, has been or shall be elected or appointed to any office or place of trust in or under the Government of the United States, he shall, before entering upon the duties thereof, instead of the oath prescribed by the act of July 2, 1862, take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation: 'I, A. B., do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion, and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which I am about to enter. So help me God.'"

Then I conclude that my disabilities having been removed by a vote of two-thirds

of each house of Congress, I am not amenable to the disabilities of the Fourteenth Amendment, and being able to take the oath prescribed by the act of July 11, 1868, substituted for that of July 2, 1862, I could without doubt or cavil take the office of Representative in Congress. This view of the case is, I understand, universally recognized as the correct one in Congress and by all the Government officials, both at Washington and throughout the country. So that if President Davis or General Lee had their disabilities removed by a vote of two-thirds of each house of Congress, they would be eligible to a seat in the Senate or House of Representatives without any other oath than that prescribed by the act of July 11, 1868.

Believing that I am eligible to take my seat in Congress, if honored by an election of the people from this district, I have announced to friends that if nominated by the Convention to be held in this district, I would accept it and use my best exertions to insure my election. Should any of the worthy gentlemen, whose names have been mentioned in connection with mine, be the chosen of the people, I should yield him a hearty and cordial support, and poling to you for the length of this article, I hope you will excuse it in view of the importance and interest which the public feel upon the subject of legal disabilities.

Yr. truly yours, GEO. DIXON.

A. T. LACEY.

The Question of His Eligibility Answered. He says He is Eligible.

[COPY.]

BOLIVAR, TENN., August 27, 1870.

Dear Sir—The report has been circulated to some extent through Hardeman county, to the effect that you labored under the disabilities described in the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution, and that in consequence you cannot be permitted to represent this District in the Forty-second Congress. Knowing you to be an upright and honorable gentleman, this letter has been addressed to you for the purpose of eliciting a statement on the subject from your pen for publication. Hoping to hear from you at once, I am, Respectfully,
MOSES R. PARRISH.

MEMPHIS, TENN., August 29, 1870.

Colonel Moses R. Parrish, Bolivar, Tenn.: Dear Sir—I am just in receipt of your letter of the 27th inst., and in reply would respectfully state that I am unconscious of any act of mine which can possibly exclude me from holding a seat in the Congress of the United States, if elected thereto. I am under no disabilities contemplated in the Fourteenth Amendment, nor can the iron-clad oath exclude me. Having never been within the Confederate lines of military occupation during the war, I had no opportunity of seeing armed hostility to the Government of the United States, and therefore could not give it encouragement or assistance.

To the charge so extensively circulated, that I am under disability, on account of my actions in aiding to establish a supply store in Memphis for the relief of the destitute and needy women and children; and on account of my contributions to disarmed and suffering prisoners, I have only to say that in each and every instance I had the written permission of General W. T. Sherman, or other Federal commanders at this place, for all I did.

When the question of secession arose, in 1860, I was a member of the Legislature of Missouri, my native State. I then opposed the policy of separation, but maintained that my allegiance was due to my State; and that, if a sovereign convention of her people should determine to withdraw from the National Union, that I would acquiesce in the act. Her citizens did meet in sovereign convention and refused to dissolve her connection with the Federal compact, consequently I considered my allegiance due to the Government of the United States, and so bore myself consistent with such position throughout the war which followed. Those who knew me know that I am incapable, after having received the protection of the Government, of then violating the confidence reposed in me. Humanity to destitute women and children and suffering prisoners is not "giving aid and assistance to persons in armed hostility to the Government." I am free to confess, however, that had I been a citizen of Tennessee at the time when her people decided to sever the bonds which bound her to the Union, I would have felt that my duty was to stand by her, right or wrong.

Very respectfully,
A. T. LACEY.

THE EUROPEAN WAR.

Rumors Again of a Great Battle. Bismarck goes it Blind.

Reported Defeat of McMahon by The Crown Prince.

PARIS TO BE ASSAILED.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 29.—Marshal Bazaine is certainly under the walls of Metz. There is great exultation at Berlin over the reception there of the following trophies—four mitrailleuses, twenty-four cannon and one eagle. The Prussians report the typhoid fever raging dreadfully among the troops at Metz, rendering long resistance impossible.

ARLON, Aug. 29, via BRUSSELS, Aug. 29.—The Prussians are making a flank movement on McMahon, the same as they did on Bazaine. This is the situation of both armies: McMahon, as I told you, already occupies the line from Rethel to Stenay, leaning on Metz, Sedan and Worms, and with the Belgian boundary behind. The Prussians who were marching on to Paris have changed their direction. Instead of going west, they are going north with their troops around Troyes. They march in the direction of Romilly. Those around Chalons in that of Snippen, and those which are between Stenay and Varennes in the direction of Rethel, by Grandpre and Vauxieres, while a strong force is at Dun, observing the left of McMahon at Stenay. Meanwhile strong Prussian columns are advancing from Luneville and Juville to St. Dizier, where are the headquarters of the King. It was reported yesterday that the manifest intention of the Prussians is to delay McMahon as they delayed Bazaine, and turn their attention to Paris. A great battle will certainly be fought before many days between Rethel and Montmedy. I do not believe in a dispatch from Rethel this

morning, saying that McMahon and Bazaine are in communication.

LONDON, August 29.—It is rumored that the French ambassadors at neutral courts have asked for the interposition of great powers to guarantee the French dynasty. Military articles in the London Times which have attracted so much attention, are understood to be written by General Buryne.

A French frigate is cruising in St. George's channel. Parisians affect to believe that the approaching Prussians will be at length taken between two fires and exterminated. King William's suite at the army headquarters consists of about one thousand persons, of whom eighty are court dignitaries, servants, attaches of postal and telegraphic service, engineers, members of corps legislatif, etc., make up the rest. Bismarck's train is almost as ample as the King's. The Times says Paris must and will be saved by the removal of the seat of Government. This is indispensable, owing to the predominance there of violence, which is irreconcilable with public order and military movements. The Times questions the tactics of McMahon in moving to the northeast and thereby leaving an open road to Paris. He might, at least, have threatened a descent on the advance of the Prussians.

LONDON, August 28.—A large number of Irish field hands suddenly left Lancashire for Ireland, just at the beginning of harvest. The circumstance excites fears that mischief is again brewing in Ireland.

LONDON, August 29.—By dispatches from our special correspondent at Montmedy, we have news of a great and bloody battle, which was begun on the evening of Sunday last in the immediate neighborhood of Metz. There is undecided fighting now going on between Charleville and Ardennes.

Sixty thousand troops have left Paris to join McMahon. They have already passed beyond Soissons. They are in excellent order and best of spirits, and a feeling of confidence seems to animate the entire force.

At Madrid important consultations have taken place between the regent and Ministers. A coup d'etat is daily looked for.

LONDON, August 29.—A French war steamer is anchored here. Her officers have refused to act on an official notice to leave. The Emperor is now at Beaulieuville, about twenty-five miles north of Chalons. Marshal McMahon is near Stenay. Uhlans occupy Montmedy.

It was reported that General Von Steinmetz had been displaced because of the great losses incurred, and that his force has been incorporated with that of the Crown Prince. It now seems that the report is false.

The Prussians have appeared at Snippen, fourteen miles north of Chalons.

The Prussians now in the valley of the Aube are concentrating at Somme.

There has been fighting all day at the village of Ducaes, between Stenay and Verdun. Firing was steady from morning till night.

No particulars received.

LONDON, August 29.—A strong anti-Bonaparte feeling exists in Madrid in consequence of a revelation that before the war with Prussia Napoleon had engaged to restore Isabella to the throne of Spain in return for the cession of the Balearic Islands to France.

A fight occurred at Lisbon between French and German citizens, during which many were killed.

Prince Napoleon had a long interview with the Austrian ambassador while at Florence.

LONDON, August 29.—There are ten thousand peasants and fifteen thousand wounded soldiers shut up in Metz. The Prussian Landwehr is investing Thionville. The Prussians hold all Southern Alsace. A telegram to the London Times says the Prussians are advancing on Paris two hundred and twenty thousand strong. They have cut the railway at Luneville. The Bois de Boulogne are filled with cattle, to be used as food in case of a siege. Wells, the Scotch agent, has been summoned to Prussian headquarters.

LONDON, August 29.—Advices from the scene of war report the Emperor's headquarters at Vauxieres. The enemy are moving northward and will encounter McMahon west of Rheims and Eprenay. It is said the French advance repulsed the Prussians at Attrequey, a few miles northwest of Vauxieres. McMahon is reported in Ardennes forest and Bazaine between Metz, Chory and Etern. The latter dispatch states that General Steinmetz has marched northward from Metz, pursuing McMahon to prevent him from disturbing the Prussians whilst investing Metz.

Two German merchant vessels have taken refuge at Sarnowitz harbor, where they are blockaded by a French iron-clad in the offing. A North German schooner from Brazil has been driven into Laugha Willy, Ireland, by a frigate now cruising outside.

German towns are filled with French prisoners, who are treated with all kindness.

The Belgians are indignant because the railroads of the kingdom are practically monopolized by the French for the transportation of cattle and breadstuffs into Paris.

Official dispatches state the Prussian army continues its movement on Rethel and Vauxieres.

LONDON, August 29.—It was Bismarck who gave the order that there should be no halt on the march to Paris. The King acquiesced, though his generals favor looking after McMahon and taking Paris afterward.

The Parisians defy the enemy to come on, and they assert that they will never see the inside of the city except as prisoners.

BERLIN, August 29.—The prisoners taken on the battle-fields who are now arriving here are so numerous that the fortresses are full and overflowing. Camps are being formed at Wellenburg and elsewhere to receive them.

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Miscellaneous.

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